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JONES

An Abstract of the Catalogue of the
Archaeological Collection.

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AN ABSTRACT
OF THE
CATALOGUE
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION
OF
JOSEPH JONES, M. D., LL. D.

PRESERVED AT HIS RESIDENCE, 1138 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

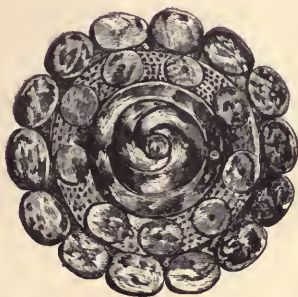


1901
PRESS OF SEARCY & PFAFF,
NEW ORLEANS.

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PREFACE.

THE antiquities described in this archæological catalogue relate chiefly to North, Central and South America, as well as to works of ancient art derived from Europe, Africa and Asia.

Many of the implements of war, and the emblems of religious worship illustrating the arts of the ancient pre-historic races of North America were taken from the aboriginal graves and mounds with my own hands.

All of the objects described in this collection and recorded in this catalogue were either obtained by me during my explorations and travels, or were directly purchased from their original discoverers and owners.

In most instances I have given to the objects those names which best describe their origin, use or locality.

In the catalogue the first number indicates the number of the object in the collection, then follows the name and description, the locality where found, and finally the dimensions.

Joseph Jones

January, 1896.

SECTION I.

ANCIENT POTTERY OF THE STONE GRAVES AND BURIAL
MOUNDS, SITES OF ABORIGINAL FORTIFICATIONS,
SITES OF SETTLEMENTS, SACRIFICIAL
AND RELIGIOUS MOUNDS OF THE
GREAT INTERIOR VALLEY OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Fig. 1. Ornamented Burial Vase from Stone Grave, on Big Harpeth River, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Franklin, Tenn. Height 8 inches, greatest circumference 27 inches, length of neck 2 inches, diameter at base 3.5 inches.

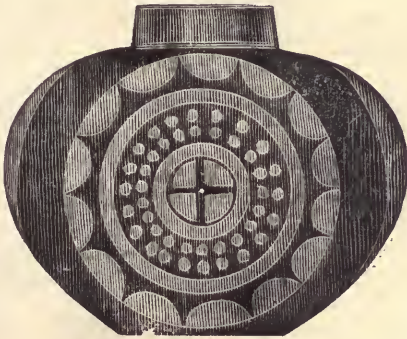


Figure 1.

This sketch was made when the colors of the paint were fresh and distinct. The vase is composed of red clay and crushed shells, ornamented with black bands.



Figure 2.

Fig. 2. Painted vase from Sacred Mound, opposite Nashville, Tennessee. Height 8 inches. One of group figure 35, page 74, Explorations "Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee."

Fig. 3. Painted vase from Stone Grave on Big Harpeth River. Height 9 inches. Largest circumference 18.25 inches, made of yellow clay and crushed shells. Page 59, figure 26, Explorations Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee.

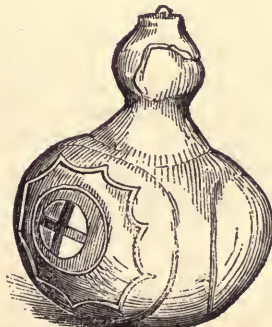


Figure 3.

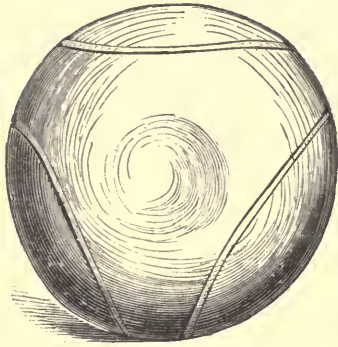


Figure 4. Base of same object as Fig. 3.

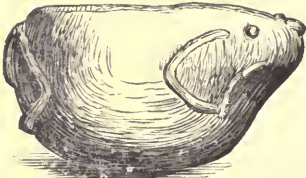


Figure 5.

Fig. 5. Earthenware vessel in shape of frog, from Old Town, Harpeth River, Tennessee.

Height 3.5 inches, circumference 20 inches. See Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee, page 83.

Fig. 6. Earthenware vessel from Stone Grave, Old Town, Harpeth River, Tennessee. Height 3 inches, circumference 17 inches. Diameter of mouth 4 inches. See Ex. A. R. in Tennessee, page 83.

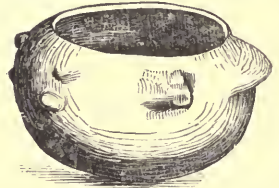


Figure 6.

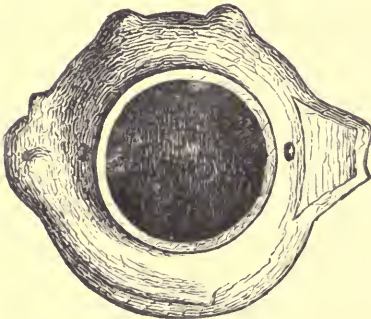


Figure 7.

Fig. 7. Small vase found near Nashville, Tennessee. Height 2.5 inches, circumference 10.25 inches. Diameter of mouth 1.6 inches. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee, page 40.

Fig. 8. Dark vase with raccoon head, found 9 miles from Nashville, in a large stone grave. Height 7.7 inches, 20.2 inches in circumference. See page 54, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 8.



Figure 9.

Fig. 9. Black terra cotta vase from stone grave on Big Harpeth river, composed of black clay and crushed shells, ornamented with head resembling that of hedge hog.

Very exact late measurements give the height of this vase as 5.5 inches, circumference 24 inches. See page 84, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 10.

Fig. 10. Terra cotta drinking vessel from stone grave near Brentwood, Tennessee. About one-half natural size.

Page 41. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 11.

Fig. 11. Vase from burial mound, Coahoma county, Mississippi. Height 6 inches; greatest circumference 15 inches.



Figure 12.

Fig. 12. Terra cotta vase or cup from Mound Bottom, opposite St. Louis, Missouri, representing a corpulent or swollen man. Height 3.5 inches; greatest circumference 10.5 inches. Diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Figure 13.

Fig. 13. Group of vases from stone graves at Old Town in the vicinity of Franklin, Tennessee.

Page 84. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

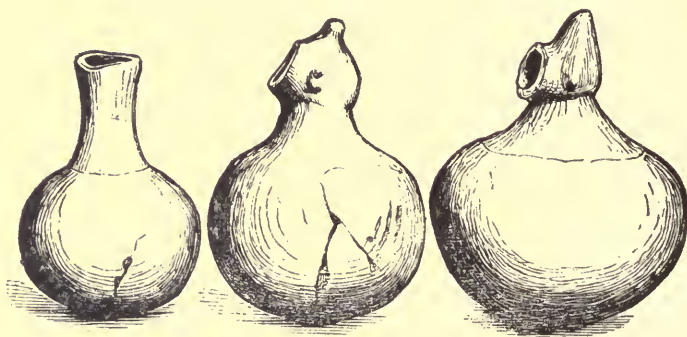


Figure 14.

Fig. 14. Group of vases composed of crushed shells and clay from stone graves within the ancient works on Harpeth river, two and one-half miles above Franklin, Tennessee. About one-fourth natural size.

See page 74. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

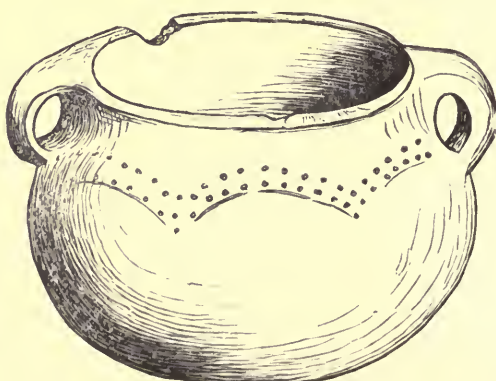


Figure 15.

Fig. 15. Reddish yellow cup or pot made of fine clay from stone grave, valley of Cumberland river, Tennessee. Height 3.5 inches; circumference 12.5 inches; width of mouth 3 inches.

See page 64. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

SECTION II.

POTTERY AND WORKS OF ART IN TERRA COTTA IN VARIOUS SHAPES OF ANIMALS AND OF HUMAN BEINGS, MOST PROBABLY USED IN RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND AS TRIBAL AND SACRED SYMBOLS. FROM THE STONE GRAVES, BURIAL AND SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS OF THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF THE GREAT INTERIOR VALLEY OF NORTH AMERICA.



Figure 16.

Fig. 16. Terra cotta vessel in shape of a fat bear from stone grave, Old Town, Tennessee. Height 4 inches; circumference of body 18.8 inches.



Figure 17.



Figure 18.

Figs. 17 and 18. Head ornamenting paint bowl; from stone grave, Big Harpeth river.

NOTE—The head of the warrior is here ornamented with a helmet, comparable in form to that of the Greeks and executed with great boldness and skill. Very fine specimen. Height from bottom to summit of helmet 4.25 inches.

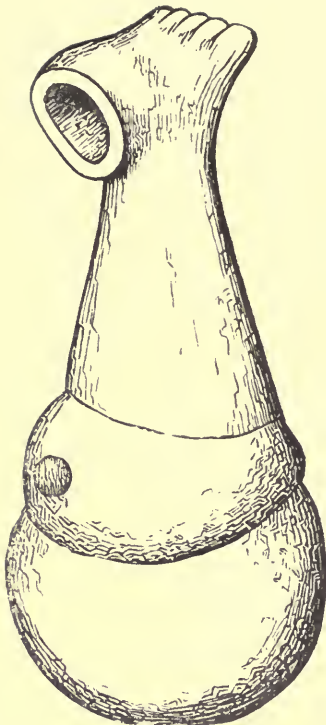


Figure 19.

Fig. 19. Clay vessel in shape of a child's foot and leg, found in stone coffin $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, enclosing a large skeleton with feet to the East. Height of vase 8.6 inches; greatest circumference 12 inches. Found on Big Harpeth river, near Franklin, in burial mound.

Page 60. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

Fig. 20. Terra cotta hollow figure representing a squatting female figure in great pain. Height 9 inches; circumference $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From Mound Bottom, opposite St. Louis, Missouri.



Figure 20.

TERRA COTTA IMAGES FROM ABORIGINAL GRAVES AND MOUNDS.



Figure 21.



Figure 22.

Figs. 21 and 22. Hollow image from Cumberland valley, composed of fine-cream colored clay. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest circumference 8 inches. A distinct cross on right shoulder.

See page 77. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 23.

Fig. 23. Terra cotta image of deformed female from stone grave near Brentwood, Tennessee. Height 4.5 inches.

Page 41. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 24.

Fig. 24. A small hollow idol of black clay, 5 inches in height, from stone grave near Nashville. Deformed female figure.

Page 41. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

Figured in error. Dr. Jones having presented this idol to his brother, Col. Charles C. Jones and it may be found in his fine collection.



Figure 25.

Fig. 25. Image *almost* black, from stone grave of a child on burial and sacrificial mound, banks of Cumberland river, opposite Nashville, Tennessee; one-fourth the natural size. See page 44, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

SECTION III.

STONE IMAGES OR IDOLS FROM THE SACRIFICIAL, CEREMONIAL AND BURIAL, ABORIGINAL MOUNDS OF THE GREAT INTERIOR VALLEY OF NORTH AMERICA.



Figures 26-27.

Fig. 26. Stone idol of hard grey sandstone from Cumberland Valley, Middle Tennessee, discovered in the neighborhood of pyramidal mounds and stone graves. Height $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth of shoulders 13.5 inches.

Fig. 27. Female idol of hard grey sandstone, found in same locality. Height 11 inches.

Fig. 28. Profile head of stone image carved out of compact white fluor spar, from Pyramidal Mound, Henry Co. Tennessee.

This is but a fragment of an idol destroyed by fire in 1857 and this portion alone escaped.

Length 5.5 inches, width 5 inches. Page 130, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 28.

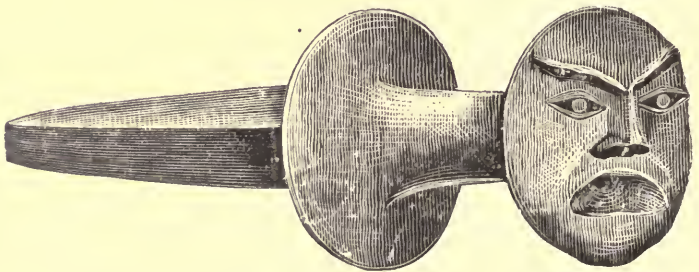


Figure 29.

Fig. 29. Remarkable stone implement of aboriginal art, formed of hard green serpentine, with head fashioned in the shape of a human being. Length 13 inches, diameter of shield or guard 5 inches. Length of handle 4 inches, length of chisel-like blade 6.7 inches.

This instrument may have been used for hollowing out canoes, probably a relic of the aboriginal inhabitants of the south sea islands.

SECTION IV.

PIPES FASHIONED OF STONE AND CLAY BY THE ABORIGINES. AND USED FOR CEREMONIAL AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES FROM THE MOUNDS, FORTIFICATIONS AND SITES OF ABORIGINAL SETTLERS IN THE GREAT INTERIOR VALLEY OF NORTH AMERICA.

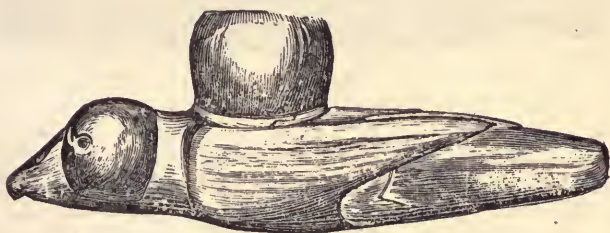


Figure 30.

Fig. 30. Stone pipe of a chocolate colored stone carved in the shape of a parrot, found near Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Length of pipe 12.4 inches, height 4 inches, bowl 2.5 inches, depth of bowl 3.8 inches. See page 76, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

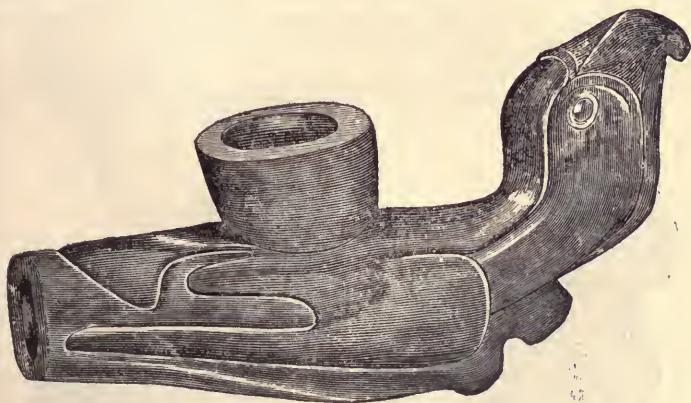


Figure 31.

Fig. 31. Stone pipe in shape of Eagle, highly polished and finished from stone fort near Manchester, Tennessee. About one-half natural size. Page 103, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

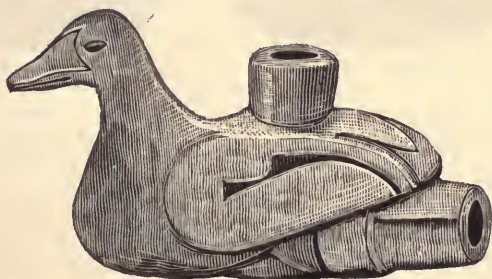


Figure 32.

Fig. 32. Stone pipe from Louisiana, beautifully carved in the form of a duck, from hard, green serpentine. Length of pipe 8½ inches; height 4 inches; diameter of bowl 2 inches.



Figure 33.

Fig. 33. Pipe of highly polished black slate. This beautiful specimen of carving was brought by an officer of the United State army (Capt. Pittfield) from the Northwestern coast of North America during the Mexican war. Length 12.5 inches; greatest breadth 5 inches.

Fig. 34. Stone pipe carved from dark yellow sandstone in the shape of a frog in a sitting posture, weighing $19\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This immense pipe was found about 1806 by Mr. Wm. Ellis, near a large mound in the neighborhood of Port Gibson, near the banks of the Mississippi river. Not illustrated.



Figure 35.

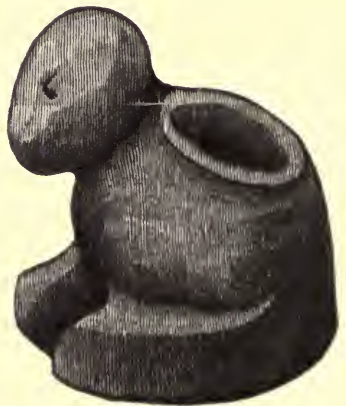


Figure 36.

Fig. 35. Clay pipe in the form of a sitting figure, from Shell Ridgemound, near mouth of Bayou Lafourche, La. Width of base of pipe 4 inches, bowl 2 inches.

Fig. 36. Partially formed stone pipe of dark brown sandstone from same locality. Length of base 5.2 inches; diameter of bowl 2.3 inches.

SECTION V.

STONE WEAPONS—BATTLE AXES—STONE HATCHETS—STONE
WEDGES—STONE SCRAPERS, ETC.

The weapons and implements of stone were, without doubt, used by the aborigines of North, Central and South America, for various purposes, the same instrument or weapon being used indiscriminately for peace or for war. Thus a stone wedge when properly bound to a handle, might be used as a hatchet or battle axe, or for scraping skins, digging out canoes or boats, or for agricultural purposes. We now know that the ordinary arrow and spear head is used by the Esquimaux and other northern tribes as a knife when fastened into a wooden handle. It is also evident from ancient Peruvian figures that stone spears and arrow heads were similarly used in ancient times.

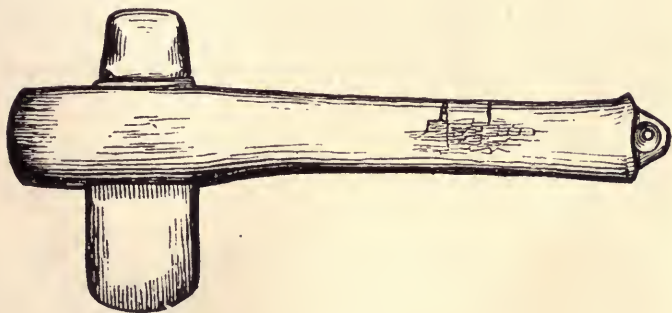


Figure 37.

Fig. 37. Double headed green stone axe with stone handle. Formed of hard green stone (chloritic slate) susceptible of high polish. Handle and stone blade carved from a single piece of stone. Taken from burial mound on the banks of the Cumberland river opposite Nashville, Tenn. This remarkable mound appears to have been occupied by a sacrificial vase formed of crushed shells and clay, varying in thickness from one to two inches, and almost forty-four inches in diameter. The stone coffins were arranged around this central vase or sacrificial altar. Mound fully described in *Explorations of Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee*, Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, p. 42. Length of stone hatchet, including handle, 14.25 inches; diameter from edge of double blade 6 inches; width of blade large 2.5 inches; width of handle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The head of the handle has three notches and the end a ring in it.

See page 46. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

NOTE—Dr. Jones considered this to be the most beautiful and perfect stone implement which he had observed in Europe or America, being especially interesting as developing the idea of a perfect double-headed stone axe without any contact with civilization, and also as showing the manner in which the aborigines fastened the handle to the axe.



Figure 39.

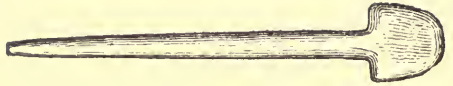


Figure 38.

Fig. 38. Spade shaped implement of hard green stone, from ancient works at Gen. DeGraffenreid's, Big Harpeth River, Tennessee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Franklin, Tennessee. Length 18 inches, greatest width of blade $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thickness of handle $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Length of spade $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

See page 87, Ex. Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee.

Fig 39. Leaf shaped stone or spear of symmetrical form with serrated edges—of fossil stone of a dark, hard siliceous texture. This stone spear was found in the ancient earth works of the Big Harpeth River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Franklin, Tennessee. It was taken from a hexagonal grave in the centre of a Burial Mound. Length 21.75 inches, width 2 inches, thickness 0.3 inches.

NOTE—This has been regarded as the most remarkable stone implement in existence in this or any other country, and conveys a high idea of the skill and perseverance of the ancient inhabitants of Tennessee in the manufacture of stone implements. Page 58, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

SECTION VI.

DISCOIDAL STONES, BICONCAVE STONES, USED FOR GAMES,
FOR MEDICINE BOWLS, PAINT BOWLS
AND MORTARS.

Fig. 40. Biconcave stone disc,
from stone grave, Valley of the
Cumberland River. Diameter 5.25
inches, thickness 1.65 inches, dia-
meter of central opening 3.12 inches.
See page 74, Ex. Ab. R. in Ten-
nessee.

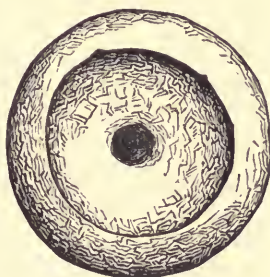


Figure 40.

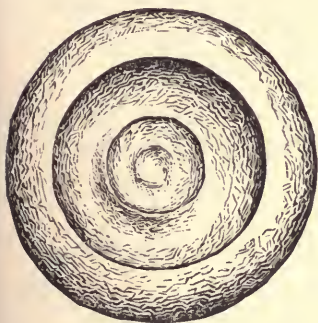


Figure 41.

Fig. 41. Biconcave stone disc,
from stone grave, Valley of the
Cumberland. Diameter of stone
 $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of opening
 $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
See page 51, Ex. Ab. R. in Ten-
nessee.

This collection contains in addition a very large number of
stone wedges, chisels, battle axes, both single and double,
scrapers, fleshers and arrow heads too numerous to be figured.
Many are mentioned in *Explorations of Aboriginal Remains in
Tennessee*.

See page 75, figures 39 and 40; page 87, figure 55; page 139,
figures 75 and 76; page 140, figures 75, 78 and 79.

Others were obtained in different localities in various parts
of the Southern States, forming exquisite specimens of Indian
art and crafts.

SECTION VII.

STONE AND TERRA COTTA PESTLES, CRUSHERS OF GRAIN
AND PAINT AND SMOOTHERS OF SKINS, ETC.



Figure 42.

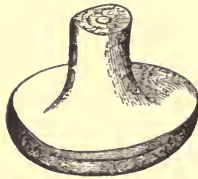


Figure 43.



Figure 44.

Fig. 42. Skin smoother, composed of clay and crushed shells from aboriginal settlement in neighborhood of Sacred Mound, opposite Nashville, Tenn. Diameter 4.7 inches, length 4 inches from base to top of handle. End of handle cleft or forked. Surface of disc is highly polished.

NOTE—As far as Dr. Jones' information extends this form of instrument was first discovered and described by him.

Fig. 43. Skin smoother, found in mound in north Nashville, composed of clay and crushed shells. Diameter 5.75 inches, height from base to end of handle 3 inches.

Fig. 44. Skin smoother from banks of Cumberland River. Greatest diameter 5.35, short diameter 3.85. Height 3 inches. Page 143, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

SECTION VIII.

PLUMMETS, SINKERS, PERFORATED STONES USED AS
SINKERS FOR LINES AND NETS, ALSO FOR SPINNING
THREAD AND FOR ORNAMENTS.

Fig. 45. Stone implement of hard brown stone, found at Stone Fort, near Manchester, Tenn.

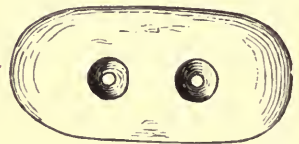


Figure 45.



Figure 46.

Fig. 46. Plummet of black, magnetic iron ore, found at line of Ancient Works. Big Harpeth River. Length 3.25 inches, diameter 1.25 inches. Page 141, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

SECTION IX.

OBJECTS OF DOUBTFUL OR UNKNOWN ORIGIN.

Fig. 47. Cone of hæmatite from Cumberland Valley. See page 141, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

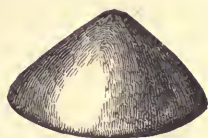


Figure 47.

SECTION X.

SPEAR HEADS—ARROW HEADS.

Spear heads of various patterns, perfect in all their parts, and typical of the skill of the aboriginal inhabitants of North America.

Some have sloping edges in opposite directions, so constructed as to cause a rotary motion of the spear or javelin when thrown through the air. They vary in length from 4.75 inches to 2.4 inches; composed of variously colored silex, and are from Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana.



Figure 48.



Figure 49.



Figure 50.

SECTION XI.

CARVED SHELL ORNAMENTS.



Figure 51.

Fig. 51. Carved shell from stone grave, Big Harpeth river, Tennessee. Greatest length 7.5 inches.



Figure 52.

Fig. 52. Carvings on sea shell. Fig. 51. See page 60. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 53.

Fig. 53. Engraved shell from stone grave, Sacred Mound, on banks of Cumberland river, opposite Nashville.

Page 43. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.



Figure 54.

Fig. 54. Reverse of above, supposed to have been worn suspended around the neck.

Page 43. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

Fig. 55. Various forms of shell beads from stone coffins in mounds opposite Nashville, Tennessee.

See page 42. Ex. Ab. in Tennessee.

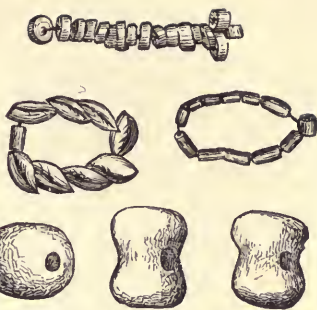


Figure 55.

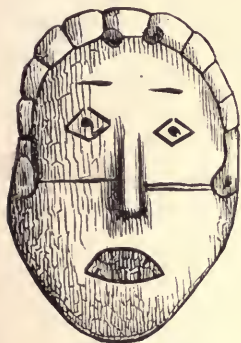


Figure 56.

Fig. 56. Shell ornament cameo. From stone grave of a child, foot of Burial Mound, Cumberland river. Long diameter 2 inches; short diameter 1.36 inches.

Page 48. Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

SECTION XII.

BONE IMPLEMENTS.

In this section is contained a large number of needles, bodkins, etc., made from the polished bones of the American deer and chiefly found in the mounds of Tennessee, and the shell mounds of Bayou des Allemands, Lafourche parish, Louisiana.

SECTION XIII.

TERRA COTTA AND STONE HEADS AND MASKS OF MEN, ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

Fig. 57. Terra Cotta head of dog from Aboriginal Mound, near Florence, Alabama.



Figure 57.

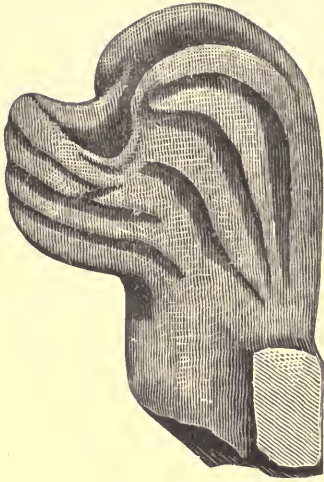


Figure 58.

Fig. 58. Terra Cotta figure, from Mound Valley of the Tennessee river, near Florence, Ala., almost natural size.

Fig. 59. Terra cotta head, probably intended for that of a Panther, from Burial Mound, Copiah Co., Mississippi. Length of head 1 inch, length of head and neck 2 inches.



Figure 59.



Figure 60.

Fig. 60. Terra cotta figure, from Mound near Florence, Ala. Height 3.5 inches, breadth 2.25 inches.

This figure has been called the "Alabama Isis."

Fig. 61. Terra cotta head from Florence, Ala., Valley of the Tennessee River.



Figure 61.



Fig. 62. Terra cotta head from Burial Mound on the Tennessee River, near Florence, Ala.

Figure 62.

Fig. 63. Terra cotta head from Shell Mound, Deer Island, near Biloxi, Miss. Probably intended for handle to a vase. Length of head 2 inches, length of neck 2.5 inches.



Figure 63.

SECTION XIV.

METAL ORNAMENTS—COPPER AND IRON AND STONE FROM
THE ABORIGINAL MOUNDS AND STONE GRAVES
AND SITES OF ANCIENT ABORIGINAL SETTLE-
MENTS.



Figure 64.

Fig. 64 Remarkable copper plate from Mound in Alabama on the banks of Tennessee river. Length of plate 18 inches; width of plate 5.5 inches.

The figure is stamped on the copper.

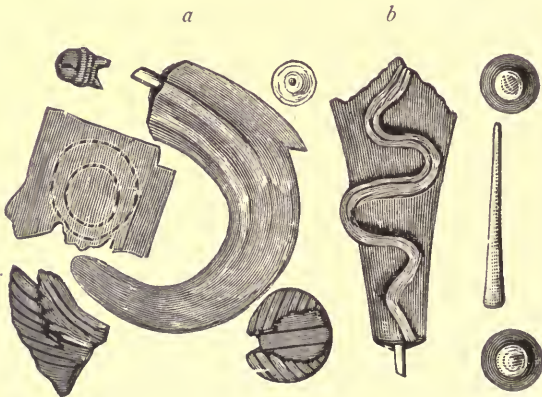


Figure 65.

Fig. 65. a. Represents a plume. Long diameter 14 inches; broadest portion 3.3 inches.

b. Represents a sceptre on which is very distinctly figured a serpent. Length 10 inches; greatest breadth 4 inches; both the scepter and the plume have handles of bone; the several parts are ingeniously held together with copper rivets. Smaller ornaments made of copper.

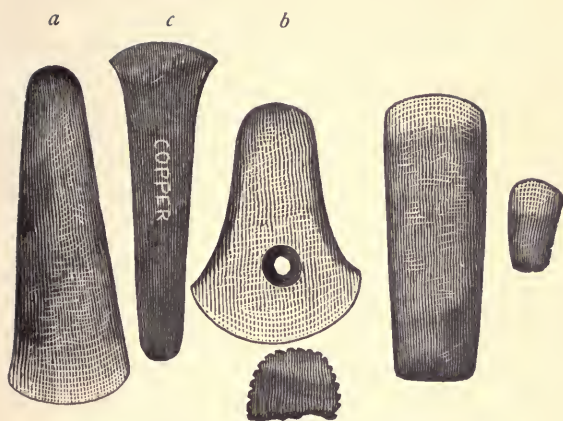


Figure 66.

Fig. 66. a. Large stone wedge 9 inches long, 3 inches wide. b. Beautiful polished stone axe of dark green chloritic slate perforated by hole in the center. Length 7 inches; width 5 inches. c. Fine copper axe of pure metal, showing the effect of having been beaten. Length 8.5 inches; greatest width 2 inches. This collection of relics is of great importance as showing the copper and stone implements found side by side in the same prehistoric grave.

The foregoing articles were found near Stevenson, Alabama, while mining for coal.

SECTION XV.

1. Implements employed in ancient mining operations by the aborigines of North America.

2. Iron and stone weapons of war used by the aborigines of North America, after the colonization by Europeans, and still in use by the Western and Northern tribes.

SECTION XVI.

PRE-HISTORIC, ABORIGINAL RELICS FROM THE MOUNDS
AROUND NATCHEZ, AND FROM THE SELTZERTOWN
MOUND AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY ON THE
EAST AND WEST BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI
RIVER. STONE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS
OF WAR, CELTS, DISCOIDAL STONES,
PLUMBS, SINKERS, BEAD GOR-
GETS, BOAT SHAPED IMPLE-
MENTS, ETC., VASES,
STONE AND TERRA
COTTA PIPES.



Figure 67.

Fig. 67. Stone pipes from vicinity of Fort Rosalie near Natchez, Miss. Stone pipe—Length 4 inches; height 2.5 inches. Stone pipe with human head—Height 3 inches; length 4 inches.



Fig. 68. Vase in shape of frog, from vicinity of Natchez, Miss. Greatest diameter 4.5 inches, height 2.5 inches.



Figure 69.

Fig. 69. Highly ornamented and glazed black vase from Mound in the vicinity of Natchez, Miss.

Circumference 20 inches, diameter of neck 1 85 inches. Diameter of base 3 inches, height of vase to neck 9 inches.

Fig. 70. Group of vases from the country of the Ancient Natchez Indians in Mississippi.



Figure 70.

Fig. 71. Stone vase, contents of Burial Mound, and Aboriginal relics from the place of Mr. John Slate, on the Tallahatchie River, Lafayette Co., Mississippi. Vase found 16 miles west of Oxford, Miss.

Height 11.5 inches, long diameter 22 inches, short diameter 15 inches, depth of bowl 8.5 inches.



Figure 71.

NOTE—Without doubt one of the most perfect and remarkable aboriginal relics ever found in North America.

See page 144, Ex. Ab. R. in Tennessee.

The extremely poor cut gives no idea of the beauty of this vase.

Under this section are numerous boards and jars containing articles too small to be dealt with separately and are not illustrated in this catalogue.

SECTION XVII.

ABORIGINAL TERRA COTTAS, IDOLS AND CARVINGS FROM
MEXICO.



Figure 72.

Fig. 72. Terra cotta figures from Mexico, of which there is a very large number in various forms, from 2 to 3 and 4 inches long.



Figure 73.

Fig. 73. Terra cotta figures from Mexico, about 14 inches in height.



Fig. 74. Carving of stone frog from Tuxpan, Mexico. Length 10 inches, height 5 inches.

Figure 74.



Figure 75.

Figure 75 Small stone figures from Mexico. Under this head are a large number of small idols not herein illustrated.



Fig. 76. Stone idol from Tuxpan, Mexico. Height 19.5 inches; width 7.5 inches.

Figure 76



Figure 77.

Fig. 78. Boulder of stone carved with human face and hands. From Tampico, Mexico. Length 11.5 inches; breadth 9.5 inches.



Figure 78.



Figure 79.

Fig. 79. Stone carving or idol from Tampico, Mexico. Height 26.5 inches; greatest width 11.2 inches; thickness of slab 2 inches.



Figure 80.

Fig. 80. Jade mask from temple of Sun and Moon, Street of the Dead, near City of Mexico. Length 4 inches; width 2.25 inches.



Figure 81.

Fig. 81. War decoration of the Aztecs or Toltecs beautifully carved, of green jade. Discovered in an excavation made in the Temple of Cholula, Mexico, October 2, 1878. Length 2.75 inches; width 2 inches.



Figure 82.

Fig. 82. Green jade ornament, heart shaped, with carving of human head of exquisite shape and high polish, from ancient Aztec ruins near City of Mexico. Length 2 inches; width 1.25 inches.

SECTION XVIII.

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CARVINGS AND TERRA COTTAS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

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Fig. 83. Vase or jug of terra cotta, excavated from bed of Guano on an island off the coast of Honduras. Height 23.5 inches; greatest circumference 33.25 inches. Not illustrated.



Figure 84.

Fig. 84. Stone image from Honduras, representing a monkey apparently in great pain. Height of figure 8 inches.

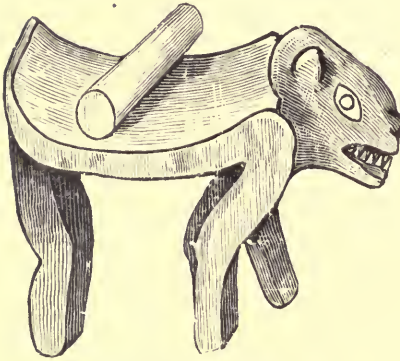


Figure 85.

Fig. 85. Stone matata from Honduras, Central America. Roller attached. Length 13 inches; height of figure 10 inches.



Figure 86.

Fig. 86. Stone carving representing skull or death's head, from Copan, Honduras. Height of head from chin to top of ornament 9.5 inches; Length 8 inches; width 7.5 inches.

Fig. 87. Stone sphynx with head of bird, from Copan, Honduras. Length 11 inches; height 7.5 inches, breadth 6.5 inches.

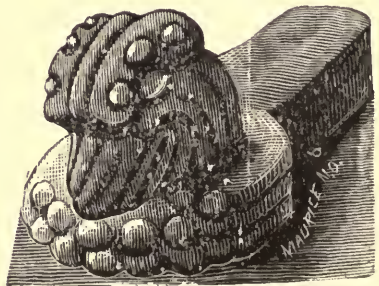


Figure 87.

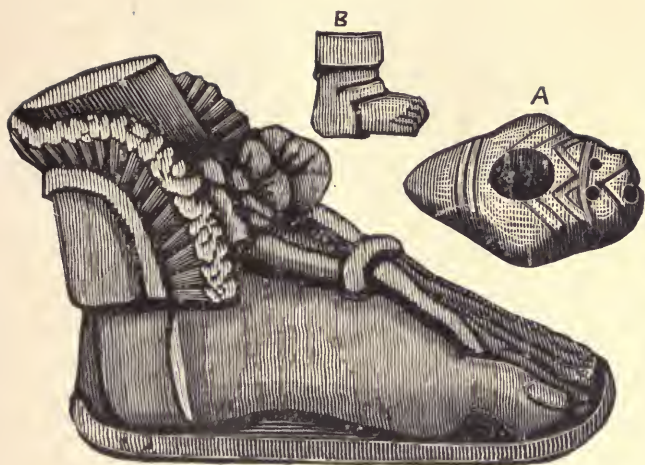


Figure 88.

Fig. 88. Carving representing a foot with sandal or shoe from Copan, Honduras. Length of sole of foot 11.25 inches; breadth of toes 5.25 inches; circumference around ankle 19 inches. Smaller foot from Chichen Itzen, Honduras. Battle axe, hard green stone curiously carved, from Copan, Honduras. Length 4.5 inches; breadth 4 inches; thickness 1.75 inches.



Figure 89.

Fig. 89. Idols of hard porous lava from Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America, about 12 inches in height.

Fig. 90. Stone carving representing Armadillo of South America, of hard, compact light brown sand stone. Length 16 inches, height 8 inches.

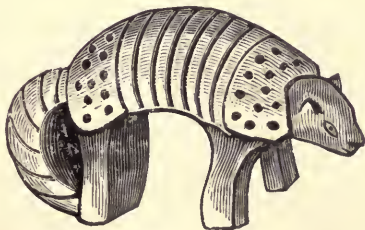


Figure 90.



Figure 91.

Fig. 91. These hard stone idols (male and female) were found in a hillside cut on the line of the Costa Rican railroad, about 40 miles inland from Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Height of male idol 36 inches, breadth 15.5 inches, greatest circumference 57 inches.

Height of female idol 24 inches, breadth 14 inches, greatest circumference 52.5 inches. Both are fashioned of hard porous lava.



Figure 92.

Fig. 92. These three figures were found in a vase, while excavating a mound near San Pedro, Spanish Honduras. Height of largest figure 5 inches, breadth of base 3.5 inches, circumference around the abdomen 7 inches. The figures are of terra cotta, black and highly polished.

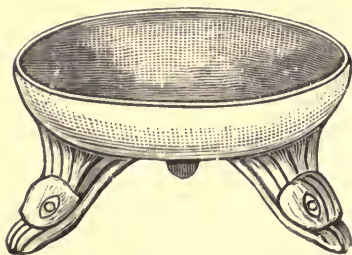


Figure 93.

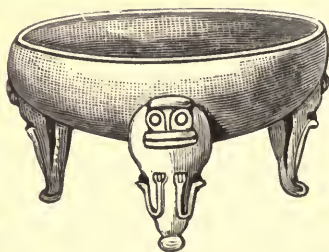


Figure 94.

Figs. 93-94. Terra cotta vases of reddish brown clay, highly polished and grotesquely ornamented. The legs (three in number) are hollow and contain balls of clay, which produce a rattling sound. About 2.5 inches in height. Northern part of South America.



Figure 95.

Fig. 95. Terra cotta, representing head of Cougar or Panther, from Guatemala. Height 3.75 inches, greatest length 4.75 inches.

ANCIENT PERUVIAN POTTERY.

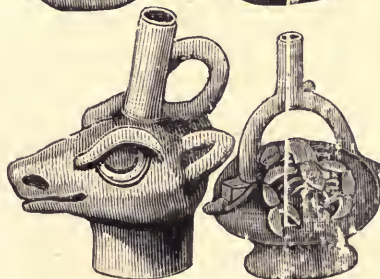
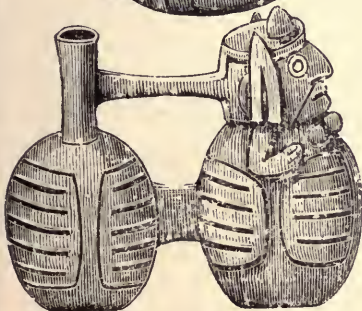
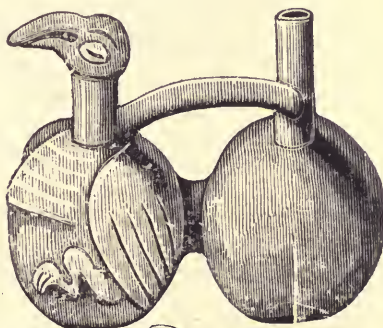


Figure 96.

Figure 97.



Figure 98.

Fig. 98. A most exquisitely carved image of the Hindoo God Vishnu, composed of black basalt.

Height from top of carving to base 38 inches, greatest width of shoulders 10.5 inches.

Brought from India by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana, and presented by his widow, Mrs. Wilmer, to Dr. Joseph Jones in 1879.



Figure 99.

Fig. 99. Hindoo masks, formerly worn by the priests of the serpent worshipers, from a Temple on the Island of Ceylon, made of light wood brilliantly colored.

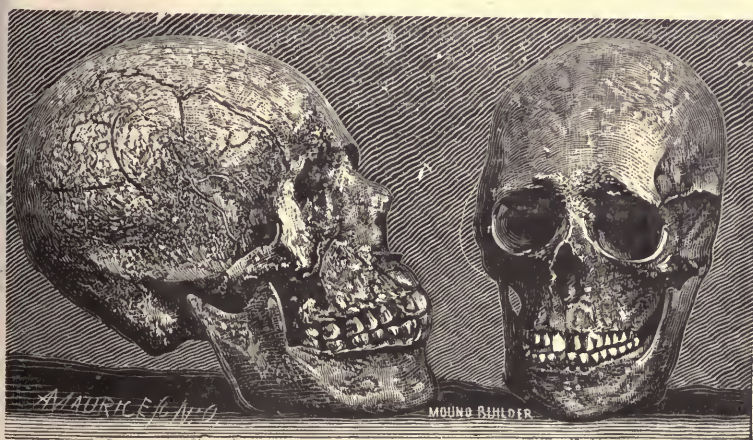


Figure 100.

Fig. 100. This collection contains a large number of Mound Builders' skulls, carefully numbered and measured. See page 110, Explorations aboriginal remains in Tennessee, also a large number of those of various nationalities of modern times.

This small catalogue gives a very meagre idea of the collection made by the late Joseph Jones, physician and scientist. He was an earnest student of Archæology and made during the years of 1868-1869, most interesting explorations into the mounds lying in the valleys of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. These researches were published by the Smithsonian Institution under the title of "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee," Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge, No. 259. The work is largely illustrated with cuts, figuring the results of these explorations; skulls, vases, idols, pipes, celts, stone implements and shell ornaments of various kinds, and plans of the earth works and general position of the mounds from which they were taken.

The originals of the articles thus described form the greater part of this collection; there are in addition many beautiful objects obtained in Louisiana and others which were acquired by careful purchase from Mexico, Central America and Peru, and by a gift from India.

The collection also contains fine examples of Indian bead work, and handsome specimens of the pottery of the Zuni and Navajos Indians, and of the Indian tribes of Central and South America.

SUSAN POLK JONES.

1138 Washington Ave., New Orleans,

October, 1901.



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